New York, Friday, September 19, 1845.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT UTICA.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Herald will be issued at eight o'clock It will be beautifully illustrated with three superb engravings, representing a grand view of the State Agricultural Fair at Utica-a spirited Ploughing Match-and the famous "breed" of Cattle, which

probably obtained the prize. This number of the Weekly will be very valuable to farmers in all parts of the country.

Steam Ship Britannia. This steamer is now over due. She is in her

fifteenth day.

The State Election.

It is full time for the people to awake to the importance of the coming election in this State. In an especial manner are the leaders of the peopleall who influence public opinion as politicians, journalists and others, called upon to active exertion against the disorganizing and destructive elements which are now at work in all directions, and under covert of a call of a State Convention, seek the overthrow of all existing social and political institu-

All the philosophers-disturbers of the public prace-infidels-agrarians-every one who entertains unsettled notions of right and wrong-every one who is opposed to the rights of property and the present system of society, government and religion, are organizing and coalescing in favor of calling a Convention, which will be the commencement of a new series of events that may affect the prosperity and reputation of this country for centuries hereafter; and whilst the revolutionists are busy in every county in the State, agitating in every possible way, uniting their forces for the destruc tion of the r ghts of property, and the sentiments entertained of truth, religion and revelation, the friends of good order and common sense are pertectly silent-inactive-paralyzed. Is it not time to awake from this lethargic indifference Is it not time for the people of this city and awaken to a sense of position? What are the independent journalstswhat are the influential conductors of the great political organs doing? Editors and proprietors of the newspaper press are the permanent policemen of social and religious order, and they ought at once to be up and doing at this eventful crisis. They should at once arouse themselves to the truth and reality of the dangers which are now threatening all the venerable and common sense institutions of society, assailed as they are in all directions by the philosophers and sans culottes. Let all quarrels between editors cease. Let personal rivalries disappear. Why could not James Watson Webb, Moses Y. Beach, William B. Townsend, James Brooks, Mordecai Mannassah Noah, and all those who af fect to represent the independent and intelligent journalism of the day, lay aside their petty quarrels, unite in fraternal harmony in opposition to the disorganizing, infidel, agrarian influences which are at work around them ! Such men as Webb and Beach and Noah are wanted at this crisis. Wielding popular and influential presses, of long established reputation for dignity and intelligence, and possessing in their own individual talents and intellectual and moral character, the elements of great power with the masses, to whose cause they have ever been so devotedly attached, these men are eminently fitted to sustain the character of guardians of the public weal. The name of Brooks alone is a tower of strength to the cause of peace and order Let then, these distinguished conservators of truth liberty, order, and civilization, unite together, and thus present a solid phalanx against the elements of destruction which have been in a state of organiza, tion for months past, and are now exhibiting themselves in a tangible form on the agitation of the Convention question.

Let there be at once a public meeting in this city. There are yet nearly two months to elapse before the election. Let orators and speakers, and agents be sent into every county in the State, by the friends of law and order and the Constitution. Let the public mind be thoroughly awakened. Let the agricultural interest in particular be aroused. Let all the intelligent, sober, and rational classes of society, without another moment's delay, be awakened to now menace society.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The relations of the United States with foreign countries, are in the most interesting and critical condition. We have just escaped a war with Mexico, in consequence of the imbecility and weakness and want of all government in that republic. Our latest accounts from that quarter, represent Mexico as in the most deplorable condition, utterly unable to establish any permanent plan of government .-Two of the States are in open rebellion against the central authority. Insurrection and revolution are threatened on every hand. The central power is completely paralyzed, and a total and universal demoralization in all the elements of society and government, would seem to indicate the approach of some extraordinary change in the position and movements of the country.

There is no danger, then, to be apprehended from Mexico on account of the annexation of Texas. Neither is it at all probable that England and France will interfere and bring upon themselves the hostility of this country. Indeed, our last and private accounts from Texas and Mexico are of the most extraordinary character, and lead us to believe that in consequence of the want of government, and the absence of all adequate protection to civil society, which for a series of years have marked the history of the border States on the other side of the Rio Grande, they may very soon seek admission into this confederacy. It is not at all improbable that New Mexico, for instance, and California, wall send commissioners to our Congress in a year or two, and ask admission into this Union, for the purpose of securing a stable and permanent government, and protection of their religion, property and civil institutions. We have no doubt that there are vast numbers of citizens in the Northern States of Mexico who would gladly unite with this govern ment in order to secure the blessings of stable government, and we should be not at all surprised to hear them apply to us before a year has passed

This is a new and interesting prospect so far as regards our relations with Mexico, and may lead toreign powers and foreign journals to fresh denunciations of the principles, morals, progress and policy of the United States. They accuse us of robbery o Texas. How much more violently would they belch forth their opprobious epithets, if several of the Northern States of Mexico, including California, were to ask to be annexed in the same way, for the purpose of securing to themselves stable govern-And have not the people of those States a perfect right, in their popular and sovereign capacity, to unite with that country and government from which they would derive the best security to their persons, property, religion, and social institutions Such are our relations with Mexico. But our re.

ations with England are approaching a new crisis, id a very important one. We refer particularly to the recent intelligence received from the Oregon cerritory and the progress there making by the American emigrants in that new and remarkable field of enterprise and advancing civilization. It appears that already the American emigrants in Oregon far outnumber those connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and who are governed in some measure by the laws of England. The American population | port in the sporting circles.

there probably numbers, already, five thousand, and in less than two years it will amount to between ten and twenty thousand. They have organized a government-elected a Governorand according to our private accounts, of a most authentic character, they intend forthwith to send a de egate to our Congress. We hear also from Washington that it is the opinion of the administration, that Congress cannot refuse the admission of such a delegate; and the entrance of such a delegate from Oregon into the House of Representatives, will be the signal for another movement in favor of a law organizing the whole of the Oregon country, down to the Russian line, into a territory of the United States. We have not the slightest doubt, from the movements now going on in the west-fr om the intelligence we have received from Oregon- from the intimations of the administration-and from the temper in which the new Congress will meet at Washington, that an act will be passed cree ting the whole of the Oregon into a United States Territory, whether England likes it or not.

Thus it will be seen, according to the best intelligence which we can procure from Texas, Mexico and Oregon, that the movements of this republic, in the extension of her limits, cannot be stopped, -cannot be impeded-and are proceeding with an accelerated rapidity, beyond all anticipation. These movements are the result of the impulses of independent men-men who are their own masters, and in process of time, and very shortly, too, we have no doubt that Oregon and California, and some of the northern States of Mexico will be all united to this confederacy-that a highway, perhaps a railroad, will be constructed across the passes of the Rocky mountains, traversing Ore gon to the shores of the Pacific, and a communication be opened with China, which will change the commercial character of the whole world. These sovements may, in a short time, bring us into coilision with France and England, under the present form of their governments. Butw e have an ele ment of power in our hands-physical and commercial-which will effectually set narrow limits to their hostility, and crush their impertinent inter-

HIGHLY DUPORTANT FROM OREGON .-- We have received several very highly interesting letters from various correspondents in Oregon territory, among the rest some from Mr. Peter H. Burnett, one of the pioneers in the emigration movements that took place towards Oregon from Missouri some year or so ago, one of which describing the route and the various curiosities, dangers and difficulties that they underwent in their journey thither. These letters are of great interest, as they show the true state of the route, many exaggerated and romantic accounts of which have been given from

But we have still more important and later news, which we have obtained from a private source, and which puts quite a new face on matters concerning the territory of Oregon, a matter which has caused already so much talk both on this side the Atlantic and among the crowned heads of Eu pe

By a glance at the map it will be seen that the relative geographical situations of this territory with the already acknowledged boundaries of the United States, is by no means so devoid of the requisite facilities for railway connections as has been usually supposed. The immense extent of plains that stretch westward from the Missouri River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and which is about to be constituted a territory of the United States Government, under the title of Nebraska, is not only traversed by the Nebraska or Platte River, which is navigable to within a comparatively short distance from the mountains, but from its level character presents extraordinary inducements for the construction of railways, and not only to the foot of the Mountains, tor they might be continued through the Great South Pass or Gap, which is a break in the chain of mountains in the shape of a valley some forty miles in breadth, and from hence they might run on without any extraordinary natural obstacle across to the city of Oregon, or even down to the splendid bay of San Francisco, the most desirable harbor on the Pacific. This South Pass is t e most important point on the whole route; here the rivers that respectively empty themselves into the Atlantic and Pacific, take their rise; in fact they almost interlock one another. Branches of the great Missouri, the Nebraska, and many other that join with them, are here in close staposition with the heads of the Columbia and Colorado Rivers, the latter of which empties into the Gulf of California.

By the news that we published a few days ago, it has been seen that the American settlers, in this delightful country, in all about four thousand souls, were about organizing a government of their own without reference to the mere apology for a government that has been established there by the Hudson's Bay Company, and that there were no less than four candidates for the office of Governor. As the number of settlers already outnumbers that of the Hudson Bay Company's employees, it is, of course, natural to suppose that this matter would be carried through without opposition; and the fur ther private advices that we have received, put us n possession of the fact that, not only would this certainly be done, but that, by the vote of the majority, a delegate would be despatched from Oregon with the necessary documents to claim a seat in the United States House of Representatives at Washington; and, furthermore, we have it, from an unloubted source, that that delegate will be received and recognized as a member of the House. Thus, on the assembling of Congress, we shall doubtless have the whole matter of Oregon, and our right to it, brought in a fair and straightforward manner beforethe people. The bill of last year notifying Engand that the year's notice agreed upon between the wo governments, prior to either of them taking posession of Oregon, was then given, which passed the House of Representatives, but rejected by the Senate, will assuredly be again brought forward by this new delegate, and from the tone that has been exhibited lately throughout the Union, regarding the accession of territory, its ultimate end may be easily

Things on this side of the Atlantic are thus comng rapidly to a crisis. The people of the United States are not famous for long diplomatic correspondences, negotiations, embassies and the various methods of modern diplomacy. With them as has been seen in the matter of Texas to say is to do, and the next session of Congress with Mr. Polk at the head of the administration will have a lasting influence on the future fortunes of Oregon and the western boundaries. Such is the state of affairs at resent, what all this will end in, time will show. There is one thing that can be depended on, which is, that our just rights and territories will be maintained without flinching despite the combined forces of the whole world.

PRYTONA AND FASHION-AN INDEPENDENT SPORT-NG JOURNAL .- We give in another column a communication which was sent to the Spiritof the Times of this city, but which was refused a publication in that paper. We give it a place in the Herald because we think that there ought to be the strictest imparti-

ality in all affairs connected with the turf. It was thought when the Times was first issue that the sporting world would have a paper devoted to its interests, and one on which all could implicit ly rely for accurate and unbiassed reports of races All this high expectation and hope, however, has now ceased to exist, we are told, in the minds of many of those interested in the sports of the race course. It s supposed that a northern clique of sportsmen have control of the columns of the Times, and hence the refusal to publish the communication which we give

in to-day's paper. There is evidently room for an impartial sporting journal in this city. One established and maintained on the correct principles of truth and justice in all matters connected with the turf, whether at the south or the north, would receive the liberal share of sup-

Theatricals. PARK THEATRE.—The second character in which Miss Delcy appeared in this city, was as Cenerentola, in Rossini's opera of the same name. If as Amina she fully attained the expectations that were entertained of her, she surpassed them as Cenerentola. This part, although less calculated for the display of a brilliant vocalization. yet offers considerably more difficulties, and the musician like manner with which she overcame them is, there fore, entitled to much praise. The omission of the beautiful andante in the finale, is to be regretted, and we really do not know why this unwarrantable liberty has been taken, but she made some amends by her capital singing of the allegretto, which was received with great applause. She unquestionably possesses one of the most eautiful voices that ever has gratified the ears of our New York dilettanti, and she uses it in a manner tha is highly creditable to her musical education. Miss Delcy only made her appearance on the stage a few months ago, she is, therefore, not yet finish ed, but there are few debutantes who offer a greater promise of future excellency than she does. Mr. Gardner's part is not a very showy one; he made of it the most he could; he wants a little more confidence, and his pleasing, although weak voice, would come out to much greater advantage. Mr. Brough's Dandini was better than his Redolpho, and his acting appeared to afford some merriment to part of the audience. Of the other persons employed in it we cannot say much good; they do not properly belong to the operatic corps, and we will therefore not be hypercritical with their singing, but the vulgarity of their acting, the miserable lazzi's with which they inter-persed it, cannot too strongly be condemned. We were pleased to see that the more relined part of the audience, treated them with that silent contempt which was their due, for the appliause they reaped, came (as every bleasing), from above. The chorus and orchestra could have been a great deal better, although we are not ignorant of the great difficulties which interfere with the organization of the rebellions individuals who are their composing elements. Mr. Lacy certainly is no novice in the art of leading, but we cannot deny that it is sometimes an extraordinary specimen of chapelmaster-shar, it really either the degree reasons and the subjective the promise of future excellency than she does. Mr. Gard sometimes an extraordinary specimen of chapelmaster-ship; it really often degenerates into simply marking the rhythm. He keeps looking, moreover, on the instrumen-talists who happen to take a leading part in a passago, which imparts an appearance of affectation to his leading The house was crowded.

Bowery Theatre.-Last night was performed Knowles' tragedy of Virginius-Mr. Hamblin enacting the Roman father. He supported the character admirably, and throughout the whole play his beautiful coneption of the part was evident. In the scene before the Forum, where he finds all hope deserts him, and he begs a few moments private conversation with his child before he delivers her up to the lust of the tyrant Appius, his by play was one of the most beautiful performances that we have ever witnessed. The workings of his mind while nerving himself to do the dreadful deed, while he is, at it were, debating with himself as to whether he shall go the extreme lengths his proud spirit prompts him to, were given with fearful truthfulness. We completely forgot that we were sitting in a theatre, and witnessing a mimic representation, and for the time fancied that the terrible scene before us was reality. His exclamation to Appius to "take her" when he had done the deed and his subsequent exit were terribly real. The scene in the prison where Appius meets with such terrible retribution from the hands of the injured father, was also beautifully done. Mr. Hamblin is undoubtedly an excellent tragedian—one of the best that has trod the stage for years. He was well supported by Mr. Davenport as Icilius, Henkins as Appius, Sutherland and Milner as Claudius and Dentatus—nor must we forget Mrs. Phillips' Virginia. The house was filled to overflowing the lower tier of boxes, and stage and private boxes were all filled with a highly intelligent and fashionable assemblage of ladies, and the frequent bursts of applause testified their approval of the plays. "Speed the Flough" concluded the might's entertainments. To-night we have the tragedy of Othello, with Mr. Hambling. concluded the night's entertainments. To night we have the tragedy of Othello, with Mr. Hamblin as Othello and J R. Scott as I ago. We auticipate a rich treat.— The melo drama of the Fire Raiser is the afterpiece.

ETHIOFIAN SERENADERS.—Dumbolton is the prince of managers, and his friends Messrs. Germon, Stanwood, Harrington, Pelham and princes of Negro Melody. They have crowd ed audiences every night of the most fashionable people in the city. Beauteous young ladies, matronlike mammes grave and reverend fathers, not forgetting the young olks, are all delighted beyond measure at their songs, conundrums and accordion playing. "The fine old Co-jored Gentleman"—"The Old Banjo"—"Railroad Overture," are among their pieces to night, and those who would wish to enjoy a couple of hours right merrily, had

better be at Palmo's Theatre this evening.

Castle Garden.—The performances which are given at this delightful resort continue to draw crowded houses. and make the Garden one of the most fashionable places of amusement in this city. Those who assemble there every evening forget in a few hours of delicious repose, the turmoil and bustle of the crowded city. The negr melodists will appear again to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-Notwithstanding all the varied attractions at the places of amusement last night, Niblo's was as crowed as usual. The French company are in leed meeting a degree of patronage which must be highly gratifying to them. We have had occasion to speak of their excellent performance at the Park, of the "Crown of Diamonds," the opera played last night, and need not now repeat what we then said. The frequent and warm applause of the discriminating audience testified that on this occasion the execution of the opera was not less cre ditable to the troupe. To-night "La Domino Noir" is to be performed. The engagement of the French company will soon terminate, and the admirers of French oper had therefore better make the most of the present oppor-

OLYMPIC.—The laughable farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Cau-le" is drawing good houses at this little bijou of a thea-

ORATORIO AT THE TABERNACLE.-Quite an amusing rivalry has recently sprung up between the "Sacred Mu sic Society" and a new association of musical amateurs. who have been organized by Henry Meigs, Esq. th late Secretary of the former body of melody, and the first scena came off last night, at the Tabernacle, in the production of the "Seven Sleepers." We have never see the Tabernacle so densely crowded since the night when Mr. Braham first appeared on his last visit when Mr. Braham first appeared on his last visit to this country, and at least three thousand tickets must have been disposed of altogether. The Seven Sleepers, by Loewe, is a work of undisputable greatness, of which want of space prevents us from speaking more diffusely. The solos were given with much excellency, and Mrs. E. Loder and Mrs. De Luce were particularly happy in enchaining the attention of the audience, who bestowed the warmest appliance upon their performance. The chorus was admirably pon their performance. The chorus was admirab-rilled, and the orchestra was one of the best we have the course of the year, and both on his own how and the der his sole superintendence, which, we need not say was visible in the superiority of the manner with which they were executed over those brought out by any

THE Swiss BELL RINGERS.—These artists will give their last Concert this evening at the Rutger's Institute.
They will perform all of the best sod latest compositions, and will be assisted by Miss Caroline Hiffert, the popular vocalist. As this is the last concert they give, perhaps, for sometime, our up town friends had better avail themselves of this chance.

Hackett is at Baltimore at the Front street Theatre; at ae Holiday street J. Wallack, jr. and his wife, are

The Missouri Fire Company took a benefit at the St. Mr. Harry P. Grattan has returned to this city.

AFFAIR OF HONOR IN WALL STREET .- We under stand that an affair of honor, growing out of a recent fracas, is about to take place between a distinguished financier in Wall street, and one of the fash onable young men about town. The parties in question, some two or three years ago, had a hos tile meeting, and one of them was severely wounded. It is now said that a singular and unfortunate rencontre took place at Burnham's, or some other place on the Bloomingdale road, within the last few fays, which must inevitably lead to another "affair of honor." We do not ruention names or circumstances at present, till we hear more of the matter.

MORE REMOVALS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- The Collector is preparing to make another batch of removals in a few days. The more the merrier.

WATER SPOUT .- This rare and sublime phenome WATER SPOUT.—This rare and sublime phenomenon was witnessed at Cleveland, last Wednesday morning. A heavy storm-cloud scudding before a nerthwest gale was met by a strong opposing current of air, when an arm of the cloud seemed to drop down, and with its mighty hand drag the waves up to the sky. The whirling and dashing of the scray at the surface of the lake, says the Plain Dealer, the column of water and mist rising in a tall and tortuous line to the cloud, were so very plain and well-delineated characteristics of a water-spout, as to cause every one who was so fortunate as to witheas it, to exclaim with admiration and astosishment. It continued about five or seven minutes, when the nor-wester triumphed, and swept the cloud away to the south-east of the city. There is not a more majestic and terrible phenomenon in nature.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW ORLEADS.—In promenading the Levee, yesterday, we were much struck with the rapid growth and expansion of the bitture, opposite the Second Municipality, between St Joseph and Cami streets. A vacant space of near a quarter of a mile in width, now divides the river from the houses in front. This makes too broad a Levee, and looks as if the Mississiph was receding and about to leave the city. There is ample room on the new alluvial formation for two streets, between the river and the present front of the city. It seems a pity that so much valuable ground should be suffered to lie idle and unoccupied.—N. Or leans Bulletin, Sept. 10. IMPROVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.-in promenading

Very Quick Passage from China-Terrible and Loss of Life in Canton of Religion among the Celestials. The Rainbow, Capt. Land, arrived yesterday af-

ternoon, in a very short passage from Canton. She sailed thence on the 5th of June.

This ship is as splendid as the rainbow, and it was her beauty that probably induced her owners to give her the name she bears.

She has made her voyage out and back in seven months and seventeen days, notwithstanding she lost her top-gallant masts, and nearly foundered four days after leaving New York, being out of season up and down the China sea. On her return she also experienced a very severe gale off the Cape of Good Hope, in which she so much shattered her sails, the only suit she had, that it required ten days and nights to repair and replace them.

The foreigners at Canton are trying to amus themselves, sailing and rowing their boats, and were to have a concert by a professional man. Admittance three dollars a head.

A Chinese theatre in Canton was burnt about 25th

May, and a countless number of lives lost-upwards of one thousand were killed and wounded. refer to the extracts.

The crops had ceased coming to market. Teas were scarce, but there was no demand. Business

The American frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival was going into Macao on the 5th of June.

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[From Friend of China, May 21]

We hear from Canton that the Chinese are busy building boats, of the usual construction of such craft, on purpose to carry on the opium trade as formerly, when the ships lay at Lintin. In the mean time, opium is carried up the river in Mandarin boats, with the Mandarins flag flying at the mast head. It is said that some new arrangements have been made with the authorities, and now the drug is landed openly in bags immediately below the foreign factories.

From Honan province, there are accounts of an earthquake, which demolished about ten thousand houses, killing upwards of four thousand people. Circulars, with the particulars, are selling in the streets of Canton.

The restive shoule eners, in the provincial city, make

collars, with the particulars, are selling in the streets of Canton.

The native shopkeepers, in the provincial city, make loud complaints of the dullness of trade. In this respect, they and foreign merchants are in the same position.

The war with China has led to many important changes, not the least of which is the opening of a wider and more promising field for cultivation by the sincers and devoted Missionary. However much our French and American friends may congratulate themselves on the commercial treaties their Envoys have made with China—and their self laudations are neither few nor modestly expressed—it cannot be forgotten that it is to British arms and to British magnanimity that they are truly indebted for the privilege which they now enjoy. In his treaty with China, Sir Henry Pottinger secured for all nations the same advantages he had secured for his own. From the day that treaty was signed, a new era dawned upon China, though generations will pass away before it reaches its meridian. The obstacles to Missionaries almost insurmountable, and during the many years that Protestain Missionaries have been residents in Macao and other places on the outskirts of China. it is ouestionable whether they have made many years that Protestant Missionaries have been residents in Macao and other places on the outskirts of China, it is questionable whether they have made one convert. It is true, that the material they had to work upon was of the worst description, and that from the cold and contemptuous manner which the local Chinese authorities assumed towards foreigners, and the prejudices against them which were universal among the people, it was not probable that they would give a willing ear to the "barbarians" who wished to expound to them the doctrines of a newer and a purer faith. The Catholic missionaries, more courageous, or more zealwilling ear to the "barbarians" who wished to expound to them the doctrines of a newer and a purer faith. The Catholic missionaries, more courageous, or more zealous than their Protestant brethren, assumed the garb of the natives—in some instance also acquiring a trade by which they could earn a subsistence—and boidly pushed into the interior, at the imminent danger of detection, seizure, and death. It is difficult to know the real success of these devoted men. We formerly heard of Christian communities in the interior worshipping in secret, but now that the Christian religion has been tolerated, there is no longer cause for disguise, and those, who are converted or born Chistians, will avow their belief. The imposing ceremonials of the Romanists, have ever made them more successful in gaining proselytes among pagan nations than other denominations of Christians. We have only to look at South America, and we behold millions of nominal Christians, professing to be members of the Catholic Church. In China, it is quite possible that the Catholics have had considerable success in conversion to a certain extent; but we hold, from some personal acquaintance with other scenes of missionary labour, that a perfect and complete change of the religion of a people is the work of ages. Though we do not think that regeneration will immediately take place among the Chinese, in consequence of the opportunities now offered for their becoming acquainted with Christianity; still the want of converts, will, it is to be hoped, not discourage those who have come from distant lands to minister to their spiritual welfare. Now that China is really thrown open to him, it is to be hoped, not discourage those who have come from distant lands to minister to their spiritual welfare. Now that China is really thrown open to him, it is to be hoped that the missionary will be cautious in his communications with his friends. Let him rather under, than over rate his labour, remembering that sooner or later his works must be known.

works must be known.

[From Hong Kong Gazette, May 10.]

On Wednesday, an attack was made on the premises of Mr. Lamont, ship builder, by a large body of Chinamen, armed, as is usual on these occasions, with long bamboo spears, fire balls, guns, &c. In addition to which, they strewed the street in the vicinity of Mr. Lamont's house with iron row's feet, on purpose to wound the Sepoy guard, at Jardine, Matheson & Go.'s, should they hear the disjustance and attempt to capture them. I'wo gingals (large guns on swivels) were also mounted so as to sweep the street; and the whole arrangements showed a premeditated attack. After planting ladders, brought for the purpose, a number of them got on the roof of the house, where, tortunately, they were discovered, and the alarm given. The Sepoys, and some European gentlemen, were immediately on the spot, but could capture only one of the robbers, who was slightly wounded. The other thieves throw themselves from the top of the house, and it is believed some were injured; from the traces of blood leading to the boat in which they emoarked, it was also evident that several of the hobbers were wounded by the shots fired. More of them would certainly have been taken, but for the missiles would certainly have been taken, but for the missiles we have mentioned, which wounded the feet of the Se-poys, and prevented their giving active chase. One man —an Englishman—was wounded by a ball from a gin-gal, which passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and one Sepoy was slightly touched in the neck.

gal, which passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and one Sepoy was slightly touched in the neck.

[From the Friend of China, May 31]

On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in a theatre within the walls of the city; it has been the cause of a melancholy loss of life, as well as the destruction of much property. The theatre formed the centre of a square, to which there was only access by one narrow lane. After the fire was observed the audience endeavored to escape by the lane, but unfortunately the crowd from without were trying to force their way into the square, and prevented a large number of those who were within from obtaining excess—the two hodies appear to have got jammed, the greatest confusion prevailing. It is supposed that upwards of eight hundred lives were lost by the fire, the ialling timber, or borne down by the crowd and suffocation. The bodies are so horribly mutilated their friends cannot recognize them: in consequences of this, hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from their exposure in such a climate at this season. It is to be hoped that the city authorities will have them buried at once; though from the national prejudices of the people with regard to the dead, and the flilal affection which prompts them to pay great respect to the ashes of their departed kindred, it is feared that days will be allowed to elapse before the unclaimed and unrecognisable are disposed of.

We have had a call from a gentleman who left Canton on Tuesday evening, who has favored us with further particulars. By the Mandarins books, the total number of killed is 1,257, including 52 male and female actors—the wounded are estimated at 2,100. On Monday, the day after the fire, part of the ruised wall fell and killed thirty more, wounding many. It is rather remarkable that thirty years ago a similar accident happened at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants—the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an e

theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants—the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an edict will be assued, strictly prohibiting all such exhibitions in future. The authorities have purchased 400 coffins for the bodies that have not been claimed, and they will be interred immediately. A large portion of the dead are females; and it is feared that not a few were murdered by the robbers that infest the city, on purpose to obtain their bracelets and other ornaments.

lets and other ornaments.

[From Hong Kong Gszette, May 17.]

Arrangements have been made for building an Ice House, and for obtaining a supply of ice from the United States; and no doubt the community will consider themselves indebted to the gentlemen who have been at a good deal of trouble in the matter.

It is proposed to meet the expense by the disposal of shares; the share-holders for the first year having the privilege of a certain quantity of ice daily for nothing. The surplus stock will be sold at reasonable rates, and a quantity—equal to ten shares—be set apart for the use of the Hospital. Government gives a site for the erection of the building, and there is no doubt that a sufficient number of shares will be subscribed for to defray the expense of its erection, and the first cargo, when it arrives.

EXEMPTION LAW .- The Supreme Court has de-Exemption Law.—The Supreme Court has declared this law unconstitutional, so far as it was claimed to affect executions at the time of its passage.—E. Fiten Smith, the able judge of Ontario county, has also given an able exposition of the law. He declares all things exempt under the old law, exempt absolutely, as well for the purchase money as for any other claim; but that all additional articles exempt under the extended exemption statute, are liable on an execution issued for the purchase money of any other exempt article—Taus, in his view, a norse, although it might be exempt under the new statute, would nevertheless be liable on an execution issued for the purchase money of additional household furniture, also exempt under the statute—This understanding of the statute may be correct, though it is different from the common idea, which supposes an exempt article only inble for its own purchase money, and such doubtless was the intention of the legislature.—Seneca Falls Bemocrat.

KEEP AN EYE UPON HIM.-We consider ourself Kerp an Eye upon Him.—We consider ourself called upon to caution the eastern public against a young man, named Augustus Fischer, a German, who left this place claydestinely, some two or three weeks since, very much in debt, and has gone to New York, where, as well as in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has, as we have every reason to believe, already defrauded persons out of considerable money, under pretence that he has money here. He has letters of introduction, that are well calculated to deceive and impose upon the unwary, and keeps up a correspondence under various pretences, with the first men of the country. He is a swinder. New York papers would do well to notice this.—Wheeling, Va., Times, Sept. 11.

City Intelligence.

Melancholy Accident—Mr. R. De Lutzen, of this city, was drowned on Tuesday night, at Philadelphis, having accidentally slipped overboard from the gangway plank, in landing from the steamboat of the Mail Filot Line from this city. Mr. De Lutzen was, until very recently, attached to this office, and was on his way to Richmond, Virginis, where he had entered into an congagement with a Seminary as a teacher of languages, being well known as a linguist of some reputation. In early life, Mr. Du L. was a page to the Dutchess De Berrie, was educated at the military school in Paris, served several years in the French Legion in Spain, against Don Carlos, and in the Brazillian and Argentine service. He has recently devoted a great deal of his attention to military affairs, having taken a conspicuous part under the command of Gen. Cadwallader in the Philadelphia riots. He resided in that city sometime, and delivered several lectures upon astrology, and large circle of friends, and particularly by those with whom he was recently connected.

Harmisburgh Riple—This noble-looking Rifle Com-

taught French. His death will be much lamented by a large circle of friends, and particularly by those with whom he was recently connected.

Harrischer Rivle.—This noble-looking Rifle Company left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will remain two days. They were escorted to the boat by company D. second regiment Governor's Guard. Departure or the Great Western left the dock at the foot of Clinton street, yesterday afternoon, at a lew minutes after three o'clock. There was quite a large crowd on the wharf to witness her departure. She carried 49 passengers.

Lighting the Streets—The city authorities of Brooklyn have adopted some plan by which the names of the streets upon the corners are so illuminated that they can be read in the night without difficulty. We are not sorry that our sister city should be progressing in all the improvements which render a city a comfortable and safe residence, but it does seem, that with all the combined wisdom of our city fathers, we might have been the first to introduce this much needed reform.—There have always been just complaints of the wretch ed manner in which our streets have been lighted. Before the in roduction of gas, the lamps burnt until they got ready to go out, and out they went, leaving the city in utter darkness and gloom. And since we have commenced the burning of gas, the lamps in many parts of the city are extinguished at a very unseasonable hour in the morning, leaving the city at the mercy of highwaymen and burglars, while the invincible city waten were comfortably snoozing at their posts. In connection, with keeping the streets well lighted, this plan of illuminating their names promises to be one of great benefit, particularly to strangers. How often it happens that strangers in returning from the theatres or other places, late at night, are heard inquiring for such and such a street, and such a number, and how often it happens that under pretence of showing them, the sharpers who prow labout at midnight decoy them into some by-street and th

CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBA, CHELSEA.—This church is rapidly advancing towards completion, and may justly now be considered a monument of the assiduity, zeal, indomitable exertion, and perseverance of the reverend domitable exertion, and perseverance of the reverend and talented pastor, to whose ministerial charge has been committed the congregation of that church. On the 22d of May last, if we mistake not, the corner stone of it was laid, and within the almost incredibly short period of four months, it has assumed the appearance of a finished building. A friend at our elbow (on whose judgment we can implicitly rely) assures us that the Rev. Mr. Burke is a perfect prototype of the great and eloquent "Keogh," who, for more than twenty years of his ministry, was the leading spirit in Ireland, and particularly its metropolis, for pulpit eloquence. We think it is not hazarding too much in predicting that the consecration of this church, which is, we understand shortly to take place, will be attended by a much larger concourse of people than ever witnessed the performance of that solemn prescribed rite of the Catholic Church in the city of New York.

Court of Sessions—Pay of Junoss.—The Court of

of New York.

COURT OF SESSIONS—PAY OF JURIORS.—The Court of Sessions is getting to be quite a laughable place of amusement. Only a few days since two gentlemen, one of the press, the other of the bar, concluded, and so informed the Court and spectators, that one of them lied and the other falsified the truth.

Yesterday a scene took place between a juror and his honor the Recorder, and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., which is recessarily induced in the

honor the Recorder, and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., which shows the feeling which is necessarily induced in the minds of jurors by the present unjust jury system. The jurors at the present term of the Sessions have had very arduous duties to perform—sixting early and late, and now near the close of the term, they are getting wearied and here in thinks of their own prients because which ardinas duties to perform—string early and net, and now near the close of the term, they are getting wearied and begin to think of their own private business, which has been neglected so long. They have all been run-ning to the Recorder for several days past, requesting a discharge. One gentleman yesterday urged his claim, staring that he could not stay any longer, when the fol

the lowing dialogue took place:—

RECORDER—Really Sir, I cannot excuse you. We have a great deal of business yet to do.

JURGE—But I have a geat deal of business to do also.

Mr. Phillips—I really hope that jurors will not think of their private business when the interest of the public

of their private business when the interest of the public is concerned.

JURDA—My business is of much more interest to me than that of the public. My business pays me well for all my investments, but the public puts me off with a paltry shilling.

At this reply his Honor laughed—Mr. Phillips laughed—the bar laughed—the spectators laughed, and the unsuccessful juror looked decidedly lugubrious.

It is really too bad that men should be obliged to leave their business and spend weeks in the arduous business of jurors, with no other compensation than a shilling for each case on which they are empannelled, making sometimes a chilling and sometimes fifty cents a day, and sometimes but a shilling in week. Business men will not do it with any willingness, and forced jurors are not the men to try cases impartially. Give jurors a reasonable compensation—treat them when in service more like men—and men will always be found ready to yield some of their private interests to the welfare of the public.

Making the Most of Ir.—A witty soda-water seller up Broadway, determined to take his tide of fortune in the flood, flavors his soda with a new syrup, which he cells "Gough" Syrup. It is said to be very exhiltrating, and at the same time so stupifying that it will keep one who drinks it insensible for a week.

There was no visible diminution in the arrivals yesterday. The hotels still preserve their usual bustle, though many left the city after the departure of the Great Western, and the friends she bore, across the Atlan ic. There are at the

Amenican.—S G Bradford, Providence; C. B. Dextor, N.O.; E. W. Ball, Hartford; T. H. Brody, Oswego; J. Philbrick, Savannah; J. Hager, N. O.; Goo. Evans, Thiladelphia; Dr. Taft, Hartford; H. Howard, S. C.; J. T. Cameron, do; Capt. Robert Wilson, do; H. DeGroff, Detroit, P. A. McRae, Michigan.

Aston.—G. Taylor, Boston; J. Walland, N. O.; W. Williams, N. H.; L. Fisher, Philadelphia; D. T. Child, Boston; Gapt. Griffin, Montreal; H. P. McKear, Phila; D. F. Child, Boston; J. R. Thompson, Princeton; W. Ray, Boston; Chas. Feck, Buffalo; J. Dudley, Melford; H. C. Shephard, Hamilton; J. Huchins, Bangor; V. H. Noyes, Phila; Capt. Mansell, 46th Reyt. B. A. Mr. Rae, 60, Rifles, B. A.; Dixon, Phila; J. Leroy, W. Chester; A. S. Smith, Va.; J. B. Wyman, Worcester; C. Dver, Providance; J. W. Hale, Baltimore; N. K. Jessop, N. O.; Parker, Pierce, Boston; H. Rose, Geo; J. K. White, Ala, G. Tiffany, Baltimore; J. Mill, Springfield; J. Ely, Phila. City.—F. Farrington, F. B. Clarke, Mobile; J. Dwight, N. H.; H. Flournoy, Ala; W. D. Simms, Va.; E. D. Phillips, Phila; W. G. White, Boston; Flower, Crags, Crane, Albany; T. Edwards, Phitsburgh; Thos. Rowaland, Phila; Thos. E. Moulgomery, N. C.; Allen, Chesborough, Newell Johnson, Phila; James Hooper, Baltimore, Franklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. C. B. Burklin.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; B. C. Burke, C. S. H. D. Williams.

timore.

FRANKLIN.—S. M. Buckingham, Ct.; W. Kirk, Dayton; J. Burke, Buffalo; W. C. Clarke, Geo.; H. D. Williams, Md.; W. O. Selfredge, N. O.; J. Fowler, A. Putnam, Syracuse; W. Rottell, Ohio; Thos. Russell, L. Stagg, Cin.; W. F. Baily, C. Reynolds, Mobile; Geo. Russell, Ala; A. Day, Boston: H. Vandenbergh, Troy; B. Wilson, Albany; H. O. Malley, Eaton; H. Vallette, Cin. GLOBE.—J. T. Robinson, Mass.; E. Warren, Alexandria.

dria.

Howard's.—Geo. Bond, Mr. Morris, J. Pearson, Mass.;
E. A. Gleddon, N. C.; W. R. Grant, Albany; W. H. Strother, N. C.; H. Crane, Oswego; J. B. Sullivan, Washington City; J. G. Dans, H. Phillips, Beston; Wardwell and Osborne, Albany; J. Leards, Phila; B. T. Adams, Vermont; J. D. Gardner, do.; Hunt and Howell, Quebec: D. Warren, Troy; J. Cockhurst, Brantford; A. Grubbe, Wilmington; W. Campbell, do.

UNITED STATES—W. Pratt, Say Brook; F. Kirkland, do.; Hon. J. Stawart, Comp.: Caut. J. Hon. J. Stawart, Comp.: Caut. Munson. Maine: Caut. J.

UNITED STATES—W. Pratt, Say Brook; F. Kirkland, do. J. Hon J. Stewart, Coma; Capt. Munson, Maine; Capt. J. T. Smith, New London; Capt. Daggett, Liverpool; Capt. Wood, do.; H. Loomis, Suffield; J. T. Walkley, Alaba. ma; A. McAvoy, Boston; M. Hopkins, Vermont; A. Havens Hoston; J. Phillips, St. Louis; M. Hanson, Washington; A. G. Stinson, Boston; A. L. Ackerly, Auburn; E. Thayer, Boston; L. Thayer, do.; J. R. Phillips, do.

Military Movements.

Military Movements.

[From Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, Sept. 9]
The Governor of Kentucky has been notified by the Secretary of War, that General Taylor, Commandant of the Army of Occupation in Texas, is authorized, in case he should need them, to call on Kentucky for auxiliary troops for that service, to repel the apprehended Mexican invasion. The number and description of troops, should they be required, are to be designated by General Taylor. Gov. Owsley has replied to the Secretary of War, assuring him that the citizens of Kentucky have lost none of their patriotic zeal which has ever distinguished them, and which as always led them to be among the foremost in detending our commen country against foreign aggression. He holds houself in readmens, as he cans sign field to the Secretary, to comply with all constitutional and legal requisitions of the Federal Government, made by the President or his authorized agents; and he assures the Government at Washingtos, that any requisition upon the militia of Kentucky will be promptly and gallantly responded to by them.

Seduction, incest and Murder.—The Western Frontier Whig, published at Van Buren, Arkansus, sives the particulars of an aggregation of crime almost too horrible for belief. On Codar creek lived a man by the name of Statum, with his wife and daughter, about 17 years old. On the 18th uit, the daughter gave birth to an illegitimate child, which is charged to have been killed by Statum and secreted. Up to within a few weeks he denied the girl's situation, even after it had been noto-rious in the neighborhood, and had forbidden his wife to mention it. At the girl's delivery, not a soul but himself was present—his wife not being permitted to be in the room. Soon, however, the thing was noised about—the girl, and her father and mother, denying what had occurred. A stratagem led to a full disclosure. A committee of the citizens told the girl her father had confessed all, and, in consequence, she made confession. The father then did the same, but declared the child was born dead, and that he had buried it for the purpose of secrecy. The child, however, was found unburied, near a ledge of rocks. The Whig says there can scarcely be a doubt that the father of the girl is also the father of the child. The girl and her father are in jail, and the mother has turned State's evidence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

A rapprossin Workhouse.—Great efforts have of late been made by gentlemen connected with the management of the Alms House at Flatbush, to add a workhouse to the buildings, in which able bodied paupers may be made to pay the expenses of their support. Even as this institution is now conducted, there is no public establishment in the county which is more excellently managed, or under better regulations. The proposed change will, however, not only materially relieve the tax payers but will add greatly to the comforts, the health, and the welfare of those whom poverty, distress, or disease may compel to seek shelter, food, and raiment at the public expense. Samuel Doxey, Esq., one of the most efficient and experienced of the superintendents of the poor, has submitted plans for the projected undertaking, which will probably be adopted by the Board of Supervisors, who have exclusive control of the premises.

Political Dissassions—The near approach of the fall elections has caused considerable streaming the most represented and active members of the several position.

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS—The near approach of the fall elections has caused considerable stir among the most prominent and active members of the several political clubs and parties of Brooklyn, and in another week or two the city will be full of turnoil, trouble and commotion, caused by the struggles of contending factions for the supremacy and power. The Navy Yard, which is said to be the great caudiorn in which one party prepares its elements of strife, is now full of workmen, comprising politicians of all grades and classes of individuals—from the rankest Garrison abolitionist, to the most ultra natives, democrats and whigs.

natives, democrats and whigs.

The City Hall.—At the secret session recently held by the Common Council, in relation to this important project, it was, we understand, unanimously resolved that definite action should be had upon the various prossitions before the Board on the 6th proximo. But three plans have been presented which have met with any favor or consideration: viz—those of Samuel E. Johnson, Esq., (drawn by Mr. Butt)—of Mr. Tarleton B. Earle, and of Mr. King. The two latter only, it is said, are now under advisement

The Common Schools.—It has, we perceive, beer denied, semi-officially, that there is any lastity of discipline in the management of the public schools of Brooklyn, and much excitement has been created by statements which have been published in relation to the constant demands made upon parents for books, and the prices charged for the same. It appears that no provision is made for supplying children with the publications necessary for their tuition, and that such works are invariably sold by the principals and teachers of the schools without any pecuniary profit or advantage to themselves.

The End is not parently would appear that the certain the control of the schools without any pecuniary profit or advantage to themselves.

The END is NOT VET—It would appear that the perjury case, which we have before mentioned, and which has created an extraordinary degree of interest in Brooklyn, is not yet permanently disposed of; as Roderick N. Morrison, Esq., of New York, appeared before Justice Church, at the police office, yesterday, in support of the accusation originally made. In consequence, however, of a domestic affliction in the family of the Julge, (he having lost one of his children) a full hearing of the complaint was postponed until to-morrow morning.

L. I. RAU, ROAD—By an almost unpulpus resolution

L. I. RAIL ROAD—By an almost unanimous resolution of the members of the Common Council, on Monday night last, it was ordered that the lateral rails which have so long obstructed the street and side walks on the easterly side of Atlantic street, between Powers and Neven streets, should be forthwith removed, under the direction of Mr. Reynolds, one of the city Inspectors.

Beggass—There is no city in the United States that

BEGGARS.—There is no city in the United States that requires more than Brooklyn, the establishment of a mendicity society, as beggars daily crowd in almost every street, and annoy housekeepers and passengers by their pressing importunities for alms It is to be hoped that the Mayor will cause a proper vigilance to be excrised by the officers for the suppression of this nuisance, which has become absolutely intolerable. Jour B. Govon,-This individual is in Brooklyn, at the

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The Alsop farm, at the Penny Bridge, on the road leading from Bushwick to Newtown, w.s. sold on Monday at auction. It was apportioned as follows: 75 acres of tillable land, 12 acres of woodland; 29 acres of salt meadow, tetal, 116 acres. It brought \$185 the acre, making in all, \$21,460.

of woodland: 29 acres of salt meadow; total, 116 acres. It brought \$185 the acre, making in all, \$21,480.

A Papers Sextiskent—R. S. Church, Esq., one of the Municipal Justices of Brooklyn, observed, yesterday, during an application made to him for a warrant against a person holding a respectable standing in society, that although he should, in his official capacity, ever fearless. ly discharge his duty in relation to accusations preferred against individuals, (no matter whom they might be,) he should be careful to guard against the excited feelings or vindictive passions of those who might seek to involve others in disgrace, merely to gratify a personal pique, or subserve a malignant or unhallowed purpose. It would indeed be well for the community if all other magistrates would make this the doctrine of their professional and judicial practice.

Ferry Accinexys.—On Wednesday evening, a young lady on board of one of the Fulton ferry boats, while the boat was approaching the New York slip, missed her footing and tell, so that in the event of a collision her body would have been severed at the waist. The bystanders in terror seized her, and almost with the rapidity of lightning extricated her from her perilous situation and she was carried in a fainting state to the cabin of the forry boat. A few evenings ago, an ambitious son of green Erin, who was taking a stroll with his dulcina, popped down in a twinkling between the boat and the alip, and disappeared from mortal view for a few minutes but was rescued by prompt exertion. His intended in the meantime set up a terrible wail of dispari, which became a source of considerable amusement when the apparent danger was over.

Weekly Repost of Parements—The number of parent danger was over.

WEERLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending the 13th instant, was eighteen, of which twelve were children and six

POLICE ITEMS.—The business at the police office yes-terday was of an unusually dull, stale, flat, and uninter-esting character. Michael Clark, whose committal to the cells for disorderly conduct was noticed yesterday, turned out to be an old offender in other respects, and a detainer was lodged against him, for the purpose of hold-ing him to answer for certain small peculations of which he had been guilty in Richmond county, during a former residence at Staten Island.

An incorrigable young rascal was arrested for throw-ing a stone at a poor carman, who was seriously injured, and who had given his assailant no provocation whatever

for the outrege.

Information was given to officer McCormick, which induced him to start last evening for Carnarsa, n quest of four persons, who are alleged to have been guilty of di vers offences in that neighborhood. The information was communicated by Mr. Davis, a Justice of the Peace, there resident.

Conral Farrell was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon Matthew Hammond, in Fulton street, near the National Hotel. The accused, who was in company with others, knocked the complainant down, and afterwards severely kicked and otherwise mait ested him. The magistrates fined him \$10, and ordered him to be committed until the same was paid.

Ethiopian Serenaders -- Palmo's Opera Fithlopian Serenaders—Paimo's Opera House-Messra Germon, Stanwood Humington Pelbam, and White. The only original Ethiopian Serenaders who can claim their lie rendered exvisible by their peculiar attriuments, after crowding the overa house for four successive nights with all the stite of the city, emitted this evening the retrial attractive and surraring performances; and assensible indeed, must be the souththst shouse from the bodies that or exquisite performance and sublime feeling cannot be equal to be any of the mechanical attiff est that discuise per hos the deform its and sublime feeling cannot be equal to be any of the mechanical attiff est that discuise per hos the deform its and succession of the pomp study promot used professor fast them it where ratual a supplicity be seen and heura and ander stood, this evening at Palmo's

The Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

Fine Green and Black Teas -Very supe-Fine Green and Black Teas -Very superior Ool sig 4s; extra file do 5s; Young Hyson, superb set 1 les, 4s, 5s and 6s; at the wholesale and retail stores of the Carton Tea Company, 161 Greenwich street, user the corner of Courtland street, and 121 Chatham street, (be ween P-arl and Rossvelt). This is the oldest and larcest Tea Establishment in America. Their reputation for upright desling, and for the very high quality of their goods, stands, and doubtless will for ever stand, univalled. We "amenly commend families, country merchants, and the whole public, to this very respectable establishment.

Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—Merchants and others about purchasing an article of this kind would do well to call and examine at the manufactory, the various patterns offered, each being made of the best materials, but varying only in outside finish. Ce tificates, in proof of their utility, are in the possession of the investor. From some of the most scientific gentlemes in the country; a liberal discount made to wholes de purchaser.

G. SAUNDER'S & SON, 177 Broadway opposite Howard's Hotel.

Dr. Brandreth has seen the new Counterf. It of the Brandreth Fills alluded to yes early. The whole of the porties will be exposed on Standay, so far as can be assertained. In the mean time, let all persons be careful and purchess only as Dr. Brandech's Offices, or of hi agents, whose testicate of agency should be examined, and the box compared with the fac similer thereon.

CHENTERFEIT PLIAS HOW TO TELL.

Two-thiefs only cover the bottom of the box. Rattle like built-ts which they resemble in efficial. Box a little larger than the genuine. General appearance blarty, both as regards the red and the bleck printing. The oval figure of the yellow band, dots, not lines, as in the genuin whow to Tello.

Pills entirely cover the bottom of the box. General appearance clean, but need and black printing on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on the box. General appearance clean, but need and black printing on labels, quite clear, and free from blurs. Oval figure on production bands, concentric lines, the only thing so far as libels are concentred, not closely imitated in the consteries article. Hoping this will be a ome guide until this fraud can be stayed, I am, the jublic servor, Dr. Brandreth has seen the new Counterf. 1

MONEY MARKET. Thursday, Sept. 18-6 P. M.

There was quite an improvement to-day in quotations for stocks. Stonington went up † per cent; Morris Ca-nal, †; Farmers' Loan, †; Pennsylvania 6's, †; Reading Railroad, I; Erie Railroad, 1; Norwich and Wordester, ; Vicksburg, ;; Long Island, 1; Canton, 1;. The sales vere large, and the tendency of prices, at the close, was for a further advance.

Sterling exchange closed firm at 10 a 10; per cent oremium The demand for this packet, has not been very active. Bills on Paris we quete at 5f 25 a 5 23].

Some of the stockholders of the Stonington Railroad are making efforts to bring about a thorough change in the direction of that company, and a request has made that proxies he withheld for the present. We have seen a list of stockholders in this company, and it appears that the directors by no means represent the ockholders, as several of them only owned one share each. A list of names for directors will be made out in a few days for the consideration of those interested, and it is suggested that proxies be withheld until then

The Belvidere Bank, Warren county, New Jersey, ans declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a had

The receipts of the Western Railroad Company have for the week ending the 13th inst., been as follows